

OUR CAMPAIGN BATES.

For the purpose of keeping the facts of this important and exciting canvass for Governor, Congress and the General Assembly before the people, we offer the DAILY and WEEKLY CHRONICLES during the campaign, and until full returns of the election are given, at the low rates given on the third page of our paper, to which we invite the attention of our readers. We urge our friends everywhere to get up clubs, so that the people may keep thoroughly informed as to what is new in the campaign. The rates are so low that the paper is within the reach of the poorest. No more effective way of arousing the people to the importance of the election can be found than in circulating our campaign paper.

HOW SCHENCK WAS DEFEATED.

There is located at Dayton, Ohio, a noble National charity, in the shape of an asylum for disabled soldiers who fought to defend the Government in the years of its peril. That asylum is *their home*. They are kept there by the contributions of a people grateful for services and sacrifices rendered. There are over four hundred of these veterans there gathered. On last Tuesday, in the Democratic city of Dayton, Ohio—the home of Vallandigham—these men attempted to exercise the rights of freemen, but were refused. Democratic judges refused to allow them to vote. General Schenck was defeated for Congress in that District by 112 votes. If the 400 crippled soldiers had been allowed to vote last Tuesday, as they did in 1868, he would have been elected by 300 majority. It remains to be seen whether he can be defeated in such a way. If these soldiers cannot vote at the asylum, which is certainly now their home, where will they be permitted to vote? Or will the Democracy attempt by such a trick to disfranchise them?

OUR INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The people of this State, and especially of Eastern Tennessee, are deeply interested in the improvement of our navigable streams, our railroad system, and our public thoroughfares of every kind. Nothing so encourages the productive energies of the people as a quick and remunerative market, which cannot be affected by monopolies or rings. What has contributed so materially to the wealth of the great States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and the New England States as their interminable network of railway lines and their navigable rivers? Look at the great West, where property goes up to such fabulous prices in the lapse of only a few weeks, when the shrill neigh of the iron horse is heard over the broad prairies. We compare these rich and populous districts at the North and East, where their natural advantages are in no wise superior to ours, with our own section, and are led to inquire why it is so. The answer lies in the superior commercial and manufacturing advantages offered by their ready facilities for reaching a market. We must either ship our produce over one line of railroad or else we must rely upon the Holston and Tennessee rivers, which, in their present condition, are not navigable for at least one-third of the year. Besides this, there is now a very large portion of our section of the State which cannot reach either of these avenues of trade, and are forced to bring their produce to market a long distance, over sorry dirt roads, which, in the winter season, become almost impassable for heavy laden wagons. Thus, our productive energies are discouraged, and where we produce hundreds we might just as well produce thousands of dollars. It is well known that our mountain streams furnish the finest water power in the world, and the only reason why they are not driving machinery that would produce manufactured articles, to a large extent, for the entire South, is that the proper facilities are not offered for reaching the various markets—North, as well as South. These are questions which should interest all our people, and we ought also to inquire how a remedy is to be effected. The remedy is very plain. We must complete unfinished railroads and open up still others. Dirt roads must give place to good turnpikes, and the Tennessee river should be improved as to be navigable at all times in the year. These are matters we should look to and try to encourage by State and National legislation, and push forward by private enterprise. We are forced to do this, or lose our natural advantages and be outstripped by our less fortunate but more enterprising neighbors. We have not space in a short newspaper article to suggest how it should be done, and only write for the purpose of suggesting, or, rather, for the purpose of bringing the matter to the attention of inquiring minds.

Our friends in Blount county will please circulate the appointment of Hon. H. Maynard and Col. Blizard who speak at Maryville next Monday.

SUPPLIES IN PARIS.

The authorities in Paris find the question of food quite as perplexing as the presence and force of the Germans is alarming. They have regulated its consumption as ingeniously as it could well be done. To have placed the entire population upon an equality absolutely as to quantity and quality would have been impracticable. The system adopted is thus explained by the *New York Times*: Each butcher receives every morning a certain supply of meat, the quantity being determined by his average sales. Against this supply the butcher issues coupons to his customers, lasting for the week. The customers cut off a ticket daily and draw their allowance. They get no more beyond this, nor can any one not a customer get any at all. Thus an artificial scarcity is produced. Many persons can get no tickets, and so can get no meat. The restaurants cannot get enough for their customers, who have money to pay. But the consequence is a great economy in the use of the supply. French cooks have long been famous for making animal food go far, and their traditional skill will now be taxed to the utmost. The amount of meat in Paris is still very large. There is also a vast quantity of salted beef and pork, and in addition to the rest there are 22,000,000 pounds of horseflesh. Thus, butter is selling at five francs a pound; a pair of ducks cost twenty francs, a goose the same, a chicken ten francs, ham three francs the pound, and so on. Of course, few can pay these prices.

THE CHEAPEST ADMINISTRATION SINCE JACKSON.

In an able speech delivered by Senator Conkling, in the State of New York, we find some interesting and, at the same time, creditable statistics bearing upon the integrity and economy of President Grant's Administration. As the question of Governmental expenditures has been made so prominent in the canvass now progressing by the Democracy, we desire to invite the attention of every honest tax-paying citizen to the following facts.

Comparing the civil expenditures of the Administrations of Jackson, Van Buren, Polk, Pierce and Buchanan with that of Gen. Grant, we find this result: For the year ending June 30, 1870, the last fiscal year, the cost of the Government was \$1.61 for every person in the Nation, and this is less by thirteen cents than the average cost for twenty-four years preceding the rebellion. This assertion may surprise you, and so I will give you data:

EXPENDITURES PER CAPITAL, EXCLUSIVE OF INTEREST AND DEBT, OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.		
Jackson.....	8 years.....	\$1.16 annually.
Van Buren.....	4 years.....	1.78 "
Polk.....	4 years.....	1.75 "
Pierce.....	4 years.....	1.95 "
Buchanan.....	4 years.....	2.19 "

Average annual cost during the period for each person..... 1.75
Cost under President Grant for each person..... 1.61

Difference in favor of President Grant, 12% cents.
President Grant less than Van Buren..... 14 cents per capita.
President Grant less than Polk..... 11 cents per capita.
President Grant less than Pierce..... 32 cents per capita.
President Grant less than Buchanan..... 65 cents per capita.

These statements are all alike on the gold basis, and when you remember the vast increase of territory, and the multiplied drains upon the Treasury with the advance of time, is not the result more than satisfactory? All these and other works have been wrought by many hands, and no one of the workers, living or dead, has earned more of the gratitude of his country than the illustrious soldier, the modest citizen, the head of the Republican party, the President of the United States.

The actual current expenses of the first year of the Grant Administration, deducting all those items which grow directly out of the war, and considering only ordinary expenditures, were \$80,882,635.45, which, reduced to a gold basis, is only \$65,051,733.32, or but a trifle over \$2,500,000 above the ordinary expenses of the last year of Buchanan's Administration, when the country had ten millions less population than now.

We believe intelligent readers have generally conceded to the *Whig and Register* its assumed position as the "oracle" of the Democracy. We thought we had sufficiently impressed upon our neighbor the necessity of bearing itself in a style consistent with its title. Imagine our surprise, therefore, on seeing in its Sunday's issue an article on Massachusetts Claims, which was merely a rehash of the article ground out by the "organ" two days before. Did the "oracle" not know that its own party paid off numbers of such claims years ago? Why will our neighbor make itself ridiculous because the "organ" does? At this rate it will soon forfeit the lead it now enjoys.

An exchange says a San Francisco cat got into George Francis Train's bedroom and tried to suck George's breath, not knowing, of course, who he was. It is, perhaps, needless to remark that the cat came to an untimely end. He carries altogether too much wind for any one cat.

THE WAR.

FOREIGN NEWS BY THE CABLE.

Reported Escape of Marshal Bazaine.

Rumored Battles in the Vicinity of Paris.

Successes of the French Contradicted.

The German Troops Still Before Paris.

No Confirmation of Bazaine's Escape.

FRANCE.

MOVEMENTS ABOUT PARIS.

News Concerning the Interior of France.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—Dates received to the 14th say the Prussians were driven from Baymuf and Chailon on the 13th. The destruction of the Chateau St. Cloud is confirmed.

TOURS, Oct. 17.—All the departments within a hundred kilometers of the enemy are declared in a state of siege.

There is nothing official from the confronting armies at Laforce.

A sortie from New Breisch favored by fog surprised and killed many Prussians.

MAKESBOURG, Oct. 16.—A balloon which left Paris on the 15th, arrived this morning.

Paris is still courageous. A battle occurred on Saturday outside the walls in which 3,000 Prussians were killed.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Late China advices show continued war preparations.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—A special dispatch from Tours to the *Telegram* says, the Prussians have crossed the Loire from Orleans and are marching towards Tours. The excitement in government circles is indescribable. The government property is being hurried to places of security. Troops are hurried forward towards Orleans. The depots are crowded with persons escaping from the towns. Bourbaki declines the command of the French armies, except at Paris and Metz, but accepts the command of the army of the North. Bourbaki has departed for Lille to organize his forces. Bourbaki assures the government that the General commanding is capable.

TOURS, Oct. 17.—The *Moniteur* notices with disgust the utter absence of any effort to cut the communication of the Prussians, and asserts that only a slight move is necessary, anywhere between Paris and the Rhine, to compel the withdrawal of the besiegers.

The Prussians have sent for siege trains to assist in the reduction of New Breisch.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 17.—A report that General Beyer has left Metz for Versailles to negotiate the surrender of the fortress, is considered authentic. A rumor that negotiations are pending for peace, on the basis of the cession of Alsace and Luxembourg to Prussia, is also believed to be well founded. It is also stated that another interview between Bismarck and Favre to that end, is soon to take place.

TOURS, Oct. 16.—There has been no additional official news received from Orleans.

It is understood that large forces are to face near Port St. Aubin. A general battle is imminent. The military authorities here are hurrying reinforcements forward. Garibaldi has been appointed to the command of the irregular forces in the Vosges with a brigade of Garde Mobiles attached. Gambetta sent Garibaldi's appointment to General Combiels commanding the eastern department, and Thoppe will support Garibaldi.

A decree has been issued subjecting Generals who allow themselves to be surprised to court-martial.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The sheep are also affected with rinderpest before Metz and Paris.

Russia reports Thiers' proposition for a Congress of the great powers.

Washington is still in Paris.

The French gunboat *Haratine* captured two German vessels off the South American coast.

The Prussians have evacuated Metz and blew up the viaduct before leaving.

The opening shots of the Paris bombardment were fired from Lorraine on Friday.

Thiers near Epinal on the 15th checked the advance of the Prussians in that direction in an engagement which lasted three hours.

A squad of 30 Uhlans was reported as captured Douai, on the left bank of the Scheldt.

There is reason to believe the army which captured Soissons is 25,000 strong, and will attack other strong places in Northern France.

A balloon from Paris with a quarter ton of letters has fallen at Namur. Another alighted at Valenciennes with two hundred pounds of correspondence.

A decree was issued by the Paris Government on the 15th which extends the time for the payment of commercial bills to the 14th of November.

More than a million muskets have been given out to the Nationals and Mobiles, and the distribution continues.

BERLIN, Oct. 17.—Soissons capitulated at 8 o'clock on Sunday morning. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg entered the town at the head of his army. The German loss was trifling. 4,000 prisoners and 122 guns were taken.

Bazaine has made offers of capitulation. Heavy reinforcements reach the army before Paris daily.

The Cologne *Gazette* reports that the rinderpest is raging in forty or fifty places in the Rhine Valley and has also broken out at Brandenburg.

CUBA.

DESTRUCTIVE HURRICANE.

Damage to Sugar Crops and Other Property.

HAVANA, Oct. 17.—Gen. DeRoda has issued a decree liberating two thousand negroes captured from the slaves.

A hurricane occurred on Friday night. It did but little damage to the city and harbor, but was very disastrous at Matanzas.

An extraordinary rise of water inundated the space between two rivers where the railway depots are located. The depots, trains, passengers and houses all disappeared. The loss of life is estimated at 2,000. The loss of property is enormous.

The prices of sugar are stiff, but unchanged. The transactions are large. Cardenas also suffered. The lower part of the city is laid in waste. The interior of the island, back of Cardenas and Matanzas, is desolated. The cane being backward this season sustains less damage than other crops. It was the severest hurricane that has occurred within centuries.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Gambetta has started for Lyons.

The capture of Soissons by the Germans includes 4,000 prisoners.

RICHMOND, Oct. 17.—Hon. Robert Ridgeway, M. C., formerly editor of the *Whig*, is dead.

Bayonon, Prefect of Lyons, reviewed 50,000 National Guards yesterday, amid great enthusiasm.

Bazaine's brother, at Rouen, publishes a card, stating that Bazaine is Marshal of France, by vote of the empire.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.—Mercer, (Rep.) is elected in the 13th district, by 113 majority—official count.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Josiah Dalby has been appointed Collector of the Third Mississippi District.

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 17.—A powder magazine exploded here to-day, killing and wounding fifty persons, including three Europeans.

NATCHEZ, Oct. 17.—The steamer Natchez beat the Lee's time 20 minutes. She was received with bands of music, fireworks and cannon.

An official decree has been published, postponing the collection of rent for three months.

Gen. De Beyer, the Baden Minister, has been appointed to command the Baden contingent.

The fire from Fort Mont Valerien makes dreadful havoc among the Prussians, continually breaking their circle.

A special to the *Herald* from Tours says it is rumored that Orleans has been evacuated, which caused immense excitement.

The Prussian Minister at Brussels demands the punishment of the *Independence Belge* for partisanship and untruthfulness.

A deserter from Metz says that while the bread and salt is entirely exhausted in that city, there is an apparent plenty of other provisions.

It is officially announced that Trochu led a brilliant sortie in person. The enemy were repulsed at all points. There is much enthusiasm.

The Prussian videttes retire before the Mobiles at Maillon. Bazaine's activity is undiminished. He makes frequent sorties, harassing the besiegers.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—A special to the *World* from Tours yesterday states that Bazaine has escaped from Metz and is marching with his entire force to the relief of Verdun.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The *Standard* has a Tours telegram announcing that Bazaine has achieved a great victory. Bazaine, it appears, is free to move upon Thionville. This report is considered doubtful.

The Germans are generally passive, and will remain so till all their preparations for the bombardment are completed. The sorties of the French from Paris have been successfully repelled. A heavy siege train has just arrived before Paris from Germany.

A dreadful accident occurred yesterday afternoon at Mitchell's ship-yard, Newcastle-on-Tyne. A large iron vessel, unfinished, fell over, crushing several workmen. Six bodies have been recovered and six more are visible but not recoverable. Twenty workmen are seriously wounded.

Resignation of Secretary Cox.

It is positively announced this morning that Secretary Cox has tendered his resignation to the President, that it has been accepted, and that the General will retire from the Interior Department as soon as his annual report is completed. We cannot but regard this as a national calamity.

He has begun a reform by which capacity, experience and fidelity shall be retained in the public service. In the midst of his undertaking he is interrupted, and hindered, and obstructed by a parcel of Pennsylvania politicians, whose highest ideas of patriotism consist in place hunting and office grabbing, and who have no other notion of public economy and governmental efficiency than to secure themselves in possession of good situations or political power. We trust events will prove that the President, in accepting the resignation of his Secretary, if he has indeed accepted it, has done so only because General Cox insisted on its being accepted not because of the opposition of the Cameron faction. But we regret that Secretary Cox has felt compelled to tender his resignation. If a fight is got to be fought between economy and reform on the one side, and politicians on the other, we should have been glad to see Secretary Cox take on himself the championship of the cause of the people. But if he is bound to resign we know of no law which will compel him to remain.—*Ch. Gazette* 15th.

Fallen Leaves.—Leaves make good bedding, though they are not remarkable absorbents. When turned to mould, in the manure heap, they are invaluable for almost any growing crop. Instead, therefore, of letting them be blown at the wind's will, as they fall from the trees on these autumn days, rake them together and deposit them in some convenient locality, in readiness for subsequent use, as we have suggested.

GUARDS MOBILE ACTING AS POLICE.

New Political Club Organized Military Movement Imminent.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—The Guards Mobiles disperse groups of people around the Hotel de Ville.

A new political club has been formed. Amongst its members are noted journalists and lawyers. The first session was held last Monday night, when an organization was effected.

The military movements among both the Prussians and Parisians, indicate that great movements are imminent.

Thiers was received by the French Legation at Florence, on Thursday.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—A *Herald* special from Tours the 14th, says the correspondent of that paper who had an interview with Garibaldi, says that his quiet simplicity and dignity of manner much impressed me. He informed me that he made his escape from Caprera in a fishing smack, provided by his friend, Colonel Bon Dowe, who accompanied him. He asked me a question relative to the merits of the Whitworth, Schneider and Enfield rifles, with a view of finding out which is the best. After expressing his determination to remain with the French army to the last, he added, why will not the noble American Republic, the glory and admiration of all free people, send material aid to the young and struggling republic of France? Italy, France and Spain anxiously await for one determined word from America, to cast off forever their detested chains. The General spoke with remarkable earnestness.

TOURS, Oct. 15.—There was a sharp fighting near Orleans yesterday. There is nothing official to-day.

Tireurs were attacked by the Wurtemberg cavalry in the forest of Fontainebleau who killed many and captured a large amount of stores.

Garibaldi is near Besancon.

A letter of Tuesday says the Prussians are moving southerly. The Mobiles are following. Troops are sent in another direction as a precautionary measure.

Burnside has returned to Versailles, and is expected back to-morrow.

It is said that peace negotiations are progressing. The people of Paris seem determined to oppose peace based on the cession of a territory.

Steel guns to carry nine thousand meters are being manufactured.

Much importance is attached to the Prussian inactivity. The Parisians desire an attack from the Prussians.

The following is official: A reconnaissance to Laforce drove off the Prussians camps at Seudellen.

TOURS, Oct. 15.—The journals report that the Orleans prices have been enrolled in the army now forming at Rouen.

The French recently sent up two balloons from Paris, one of which they allowed to be captured, to prevent suspicion. It contained a number of circulars in the German language and the different proclamations lately issued by the Government.

On the 13th, a splendid fight took place at Baynes and Chailon, from whence the enemy was dislodged. During a reconnaissance of our forces, the enemy sustained considerable losses. The Mobiles behaved handsomely. Gen. Doupiere, who was commanding the Garde Mobiles along the Aube, was killed at the head of his command. The Prussian batteries dismounted at dusk, and our troops withdrew in order. The sailors in fort Du Montargis handsomely covered our retreat. Chateau and St. Cloud were destroyed by fire.

VERSAILLES 16th, via LONDON, Oct. 17.—Reports of the French successes before Paris, are untrue, and invented for the purpose of re-kindling courage in the people. The Prussians hold exactly the same positions they occupied on the 10th of September. Two small skirmishes between the outposts on Thursday and Friday, are the only encounters during the week. Soissons after an obstinate defence of four days, capitulated to the German forces.

LOXNOX, Oct. 16.—It is credited here that negotiations are quietly but actively progressing, with a view to effecting peace. The main obstacle now is the belligerent temper of the Parisians.

A Rouen dispatch of Friday night announces the approach of the Prussians. The National Guard are preparing to resist them.

State Items.

Fifty-two deaths occurred in Memphis last week.

The Shelby county fair closed at Memphis last Saturday.

The Tennessee road Pacific Railroad, between Nashville and Lebanon, is being constantly improved.

The State Sunday School Convention will be held in the city of Nashville, commencing on the 21st of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

A large force of hands is at work upon the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, which is being put in good condition for the winter traffic.

A man named Holland, accused of poisoning horses, was taken from the Manchester jail last Saturday night by a band of masked men. He has not been heard of since.

The meeting of the Grand International Division of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers will take place at the capital in Nashville next week.

The Columbia *Herald* says that the yield of cotton in Maury county is going to be far in excess of the anticipations, or rather the fears, entertained by the farmers several months ago. Much yet depends, of course, upon the weather, but we believe that we can safely predict a far better crop than that of last year. The cotton stalks are unusually large, which prevents the cotton from opening as early as usual, but the very favorable state of the weather during September has prevented any serious injury in the shape of rotten bolls.

Census of Middle Tennessee.

The Nashville *Banner* gives the following as the population of each county in Middle Tennessee, taken from the official returns in the United States Marshal's office:

Davidson, 63,178; Bedford, 24,004; Cannon, 10,510; Cheatham, 8,800; Coffee, 10,300; DeKalb, 11,400; Dickson, 9,240; Fentress, 4,810; Franklin, 14,977; Giles, 32,821; Grundy, 3,255; Hickman, 9,838; Humphreys, 9,400; Jackson, 12,620; Lawrence, 7,810; Lewis, 1,800; Lincoln, 28,152; Macon, 6,634; Marshall, 16,400; Maury, 28,815; Montgomery, 25,300; Overton, 10,622; Putnam, 9,341; Perry, 6,912; Robertson, 10,655; Rutherford, 35,390; Smith, 16,242; Stewart, 9,061; Sumner, 23,722; Van Buren, 2,620; Warren, 12,824; Wayne, 10,234; White, 9,221; Williamson, 26,398; Wilson, 25,003. Total population of Middle Tennessee, 559,901.

CAULIFLOWERS.—If you have a pit or a light cellar, the cauliflowers that are just "showing signs of heading" may be taken up with good balls of earth to their roots and stored. They will—at least the majority of them—make good heads in a few weeks. Remove all the leaves.